

Easement

B-3606

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic College of Notre Dame of Maryland

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 4701 North Charles Street not for publication

city, town Baltimore vicinity of congressional district Third

state Maryland code 24 county Baltimore City code 10

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Inc./Sister Kathleen Feely, Pres

street & number 4701 North Charles Street

city, town Baltimore vicinity of state Maryland 21210

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City

street & number Room 601

city, town Baltimore state Maryland 21210

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

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Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The College of Notre Dame of Maryland is located at 4701 North Charles Street on a 56-acre tract of gently sloping wooded land in the north central section of Baltimore City. It is surrounded by the residential developments of Homeland on the north and Govans toward the east, Evergreen and Loyola College on the south and the Boumi Temple across Charles Street on the west.

The campus is laid out in an informal manner along curving asphalt drives. It has thirteen buildings, athletic fields, tennis courts and a cemetery. Most of the buildings are of brick construction but are diverse in age and styling. Generally the older buildings are grouped along the northeastern part of the campus, the newer buildings to the southwest. A fourteenth building, the Loyola/Notre Dame Library, is jointly owned and governed by a board of trustees having representation of both colleges. Although it is on land which was part of the original tract of the Notre Dame campus, it is not included in this application because of the separate incorporation.

Centrally located on the highest elevation of the campus is Gibbons Hall, a five story, French Second Empire brick composition with an imposing end bell tower. The main building features a mansard roof, circular dormers, a boxed cornice and a decorative frieze roof trim at the top. Windows of the second, third and fourth stories are round-arched, while the first story windows are flat-topped. All the windows are double hung with four-over-four lights. String courses decorate all the exterior walls. The repetitive building elements on the eastern and western elevations are broken by a slightly projecting pedimented building section.

Gibbons Hall was renovated in 1960. The most significant external change was a modernized main entrance. On the interior, the wide stairs leading from the front door to the second floor and the railed stairwell continuing to the fourth floor were removed to meet fire department regulations. High ceilings--early Baltimore's approach to air cooling--have been lowered by the installation of removable panels, in one room obscuring a decorative plaster pattern. Some new partitions have been made. Many of the iron grill work radiator covers remain, as do some of the marble sills. The wide corridors are untouched.

The original plan projected two wings, as indicated on the attached architect's drawing. Only one wing, the Annex to Gibbons Hall, was built.

The Annex is designed in a similar fashion to the main building and creates an "L" shaped floor plan for the two buildings. It is only four stories high and its mansard roof and cornice are not as elaborate as those of the main building. Dormers on the Annex have pediments. The second and third story windows are round-arched, the first story windows, flat-topped. A distinguishing feature is the stained glass windows on the north and south elevations. On the interior most of the louvered shutters have been removed and some of the ceilings lowered. Wide doorways have been enclosed.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

The chapel in the Annex was renovated in 1968. The choir loft was removed, the ceiling lowered an entire floor, the west wall pushed back and the "curtain wall" of the south corridor removed. The munich-firm-made stained glass windows on the south came from the old Saint John's Church on Eager Street; they match the north windows which were memorials in the original chapel. The old sanctuary railing was used for the decorative grill work.

Just northeast of Gibbons Hall is Mary Meletia Hall, a large three story "U" shaped building with some fine Renaissance Revival details. Fronting directly on the main Charles Street entrance, the building, which features brick arcading on the first floor, six large Corinthian columns on the upper levels and two small stone balconies, is a highly visible element. A small stone balustrade separates the rail in front of the building from the entrance lawn. The sloping roof lines are covered in red tiles.

Renovation of Mary Meletia after a 1966 fire, has changed the exterior only in the substitution of a glass entrance door for the original wooden one and the cutting through of an additional door on the quadrangle in the rear. Interior changes are mainly enclosed corridors and partitioned assembly space to provide additional bedrooms.

Next to Mary Meletia is Fourier Hall. Although it dates from the 1940s it was designed to be compatible to the adjacent building. It features multi-colored, tapestry brick construction, arched windows, a red-tiled roof, decorated keystones and a restrained Art Deco entrance. The building has a four-story central entrance and two-story end towers, all capped in pyramidal roofs.

Originally Fourier Library, the building was renovated in 1971 for use as a Continuing Education Center. The original classroom floors remain with no change. The only structural change in the library quarters was the removal of a stack floor making a higher ceiling in a section more recently partitioned for nursing education offices.

Behind these three buildings are two utilitarian structures: Economy Hall and what is now Caroline House. Economy Hall was built as a laundry and bakehouse with store rooms and workmen's quarters and a "subway" connecting it with the main building. It is a rectangular red brick structure, one story high in front with a second story in

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

the back made possible by the slope of the hill on which it stands. It has a round-arched entrance, a tall smoke stack and stone lintels with flaring head and end stones. It is connected to Caroline House and the garage, a square building with a large pyramidal roof capped with a cupola. The front of the structure the garage, has a brick, arched entrance infilled with stucco, and a religious statue in the niche above. It has the date 1884 inscribed under the roof.

Nearby is a wooden gazebo, probably erected with the main building, 1871-3. It has an elevator and steps descending to the underground store room where vegetables were kept. At the side is a trap door leading to what was the ice house--i.e., the place where ice, chopped from the lake (formerly at the east end of the property) was stored for refrigeration purposes.

The athletic fields and tennis courts are located downhill, north of Economy Hall and Caroline House. The old stable, now used for grounds work equipment, is here. On Homeland Avenue, beyond the athletic field is a cemetery, laid out in 1888. A small mortuary chapel of gray stone, octagonal in shape, was erected there in 1904. Two nineteenth century administrators and a distinguished early chemistry faculty priest are buried there in the chapel. The windows have been boarded because of vandalism. The fence surrounding the cemetery was purchased from the Old Cathedral Cemetery in Baltimore c. 1888.

The more modern buildings on the campus, located southwest of Gibbons Hall, include Doyle Hall and the Knott Science Center. The Loyola/Notre Dame Library is also in this area. The only older buildings on this part of the campus are LeClerc Hall, the Montrose Mansion and two small shingled cottages.

LeClerc Hall dates from 1926. Built on a hillside this "T" shaped building is two stories high in the front and three stories in the rear. It features a central pedimented entrance with a round, arched, fan window and a projecting stone entrance area. The windows are bi-partite four/four each with a two light transom. The building houses a gymnasium, swimming pool, auditorium and music department quarters, as originally planned and used. In 1979-80 it was renovated with the following installations: a ramp entrance to the side of the main entrance, an elevator, an exterior fire-escape, air-conditioning in the auditorium, and modernized plumbing.

Disused lockers have been removed to make office space for the Development staff and Counselling Center. Outmoded bowling alleys have been removed to provide quarters for a child care center which gives day service to Continuing Education students as well as others.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Next to LeClerc is Doyle Hall, a student residence and dining room. It is a four story, long, rectangular modern building with a projecting concrete lounge area and concrete pilasters on the first floor. It features rectangular, three light casement windows and a cantilevered flat roof.

Behind Doyle Hall is the Knott Science Center, a modern three story brick composition. Long, narrow windows between brick pilasters are grouped in twos along the building walls. It has a cantilevered roof similar to that of Doyle Hall.

Although it is not an integral part of this application, the Loyola/Notre Dame Library is placed in its context here. It is located downhill, east of the Science Center. It is a four-level brick and glass structure designed as a strong focal point to serve the two colleges. The window wall faces and reflects the Notre Dame campus; the entrance faces Loyola. It is built on the east bank of a pond created by damming the branch of Stony Run which passes through the property. A balcony overhangs the pond. It is the first such joint library in Maryland; and one of the first in the country.

Two virtually identical shingle cottages are located near Doyle Hall and LeClerc respectively. They are designated as the Engineer's Residence and the Chauffeur's Residence. Each is one and one-half stories tall with a small front porch and dormer window.

The Montrose mansion, located next to Doyle Hall, was not built as a part of the campus but was acquired by the school in 1873. It has experienced a variety of uses. It is three and a half stories high, five bays wide and is built of brick with wood and marble details. The architecture tends generally toward Greek classicism, the fluted, Corinthian columns being the foremost element emphasizing this style. Stepped blocks topped by urns flank the stone steps leading to the portico. Windows of the first and second stories are double-hung six over eight and six over six respectively, with marble lintels and sills, simple frames, and a bracketed slab serving as a cornice. The third story windows are smaller. The roof is dominated by two chimneys which flank a cupola. An advertisement in The Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser of April 19, 1865, offering Montrose for sale, described it as being "about three miles from the city" and the improvements "a substantial, modern two story and a-half [sic] DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING embracing an elegant Library Drawing Room and Dining Room on the first floor."

It may reasonably be conjectured that Montrose was built by James Malcolm, who purchased the unimproved land from Benjamin Woods in 1854. Baltimore directories, Polk 1853-4 and previous listings, give a Baltimore city address for his dwelling. In the Wood directory for 1856 and subsequent listings to 1864, his dwelling becomes Baltimore County. He died at Montrose 1864.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

Malcolm was a Baltimore lawyer professionally associated with William Pinckney White and a friend of Severn Teakle Wallis. His standing was such that the courts adjourned when his death was announced. Biographical notes and his photograph appear in the Geneological and Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Maryland, v.2, pp. 403-5.

Montrose and Evergreen House have identical floor plans. Montrose is smaller and less pretentious; Evergreen House has had additions. No structural changes have been made at Montrose, excepting some partitions installed on the third floor. Before 1957 the exterior of Montrose was painted yellow, as Evergreen House still is; possibly in the tradition of early Baltimore exteriors. The paint was removed from the Montrose brick at the recommendation of the architect of adjacent Doyle Hall when that building was erected. Death and the retirement of people and records obscure the process used to remove the paint.

Boundaries

The northern, southern and western boundaries of the College of Notre Dame Historic District are regular lines which denote the southern edge of Homeland Avenue, the northern boundary of the Evergreen property, and the eastern edge of Charles Street, respectively. The irregular eastern boundary falls along the property lines of the Notre Dame campus, and separates it from residential buildings on Homeland Avenue, Saint Mary's Church Cemetery and Loyola College dormitory apartments. The boundaries include all of the buildings and land owned and used by the school, except the Loyola/Notre Dame Library which is not now exclusively a part of the campus. (Appendix iv) Among the photographs submitted is an air view which shows some of the surroundings of the campus.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the campus are those of the property of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland conveyed by deeds mentioned in the footnotes.

Campus buildings, use, dates of erection, architects and builders where known and of contributory interest:

Gibbons Hall

Original college building, 1873. Architect: J. Crawford Nielson. Builder: Samuel Adams. Renovated 1960. Architect Paul Gaudreau. Name changed from Administration Building.

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

- Annex to Gibbons Faculty sisters residence and chapel, 1895. Architects: Francis E. Baldwin and Josia Pennington. Chapel renovated 1968.
- Montrose Mansion Varied uses, probable date of erection c. 1850. Architect unknown, probably the same as Evergreen's. Original use: dwelling.
- Caroline House Faculty sisters residence and garage; formerly the gas house and stable, 1884.
- Economy Hall Kitchen, laundry and bakery, 1900. Architect George Anchin. Builder: John Walters. Now student recreation quarters, engine room, Cultural Arts Center, sculpture laboratory.
- Mary Meletia Hall Second college building, 1910. Architect: Thomas C. Kennedy. Builders: Brady and Son. Damaged by fire 1966. Renovated and changed to all-dormitory use. Named change from College Hall.
- Le Clerc Hall Gymnasium, swimming pool, auditorium, music department, 1926. Architect: Frank J. Baldwin. Builder: Henry A. Knott & Co. Renovated 1979-80. Architect Donald B. Ratcliff, A.I.A. Associates Inc. Builder: John K. Ruff, Inc.
- Cottage Chauffeur's residence, 1926.
- Cottage Engineer's residence, 1922.
- Fourier Hall Library, classrooms, little theatre, 1941. Architect: Frederick V. Murphy. Builders: Davis Construction Co. Library quarters renovated for continuing education center, 1971. Name changed from Fourier Library.
- Doyle Hall Student residence and dining room, 1959 and 1963. Architect: Paul L. Gaudreau. Builders: Mullen Construction Co.
- Knott Science Center Classroom and laboratory, 1967. Architect: Paul L. Gaudreau. Builders: Victor Frankel and Baltimore Contractors.
- Stable Housing for work horses, 1926. Now used for housing grounds-care implements.
- Loyola/Notre Dame Library Jointly owned library, 1973. Architect: Richard W. Ayers. Award of Merit American Institute of Architects. (See Cont. #6)

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(DESCRIPTION, continued)

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Assignment from Thomas Richardson to Job Evans, August 23, 1695 Annapolis Hall of Records, Vol. C No. 3, p.417
Patent for Job's Addition to James Butler, April 18, 1696 Annapolis Hall of Records Land Records, Vol. C No. 3, pp. 416-17.
- (2) David Perine and Joseph Reynolds to School Sisters of Notre Dame, April 17, 1871, Baltimore County Land Records EHA 70, 167-71
- (3) Lewis Turner and wife to School Sisters of Notre Dame, May 21, 1873, Baltimore County Land Records EHA 81, 465 ff.
- (4) Executors of Thomas Troxell to School Sisters of Notre Dame, June 19, 1873, Baltimore County Land Records EHA 81, 378 ff.
- (5) Notre Dame of Maryland Chronicle April 17, 1871, p.55; April 5, 1873, p.76; June 16, 1873, p.77
- (6) School Sisters of Notre Dame to College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Inc., May 18, 1957, JFC no. 105, 387 ff.
- (7) Notre Dame of Maryland Chronicle, p.92, June 14, 1876
The Sun, Wednesday, June 14, 1876
The Baltimore American, Wednesday, June 14, 1876
Baltimore Archdiocesan Archives, Diary of Archbishop James E. Bayley, June 13, 1876
Notre Dame of Maryland Collegiate Institute student roster in catalogue 1876 ff.
The Personal Memoirs of Julia Dent Grant, ed. John Y. Simon, G.P.Putnam's Sons, N.Y. 1975, Family Chart p.30
- (8) Notre Dame of Maryland Chronicle, June 14, 1899, pp. 134-35
The Baltimore American, Thursday, June 15, 1899
Edward J. Power, A History of Catholic Higher Education in the United States, Bruce Publishing Co., Philadelphia 1958, pp. 183 ff.
Christopher Jencks and David Riesman, The Academic Revolution, Doubleday & Co., 1968, p.376
A number of other histories of higher education could be cited.
- (9) James A. Burns and Bernard J. Kohlbrenner, A History of Catholic Education in the U.S., Benziger Bros., N.Y. 1937. p.280

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FOOTNOTES, continued

- (10) Notre Dame of Maryland Chronicle June 17, 1889 p.15 and Nov. 29, 1903, pp. 171-72
Baltimore Evening Herald, Nov. 24, 1903
Baltimore News Post, October 7, 1941 in biographical file Maryland Room, Enoch Pratt Library
Biographical Directory American Congress 1774-1961
- (11) Notre Dame of Maryland College Calendar, 1912-13, p.6
- (12) This letter, dated October 9, 1899 is addressed to Right Rev. T.J. Conaty who was the second rector of the Catholic University. It is signed School Sisters of Notre Dame, with the usual anonymity of the sisters.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SIGNIFICANCE

The College of Notre Dame of Maryland has significance architecturally, educationally, and for the importance of some members of its constituencies. The campus was part of the 19th century Govans Town in the ninth district of Baltimore County. The design of its buildings ranges from Greek Revival and Second Empire to Modern, and is the work of notable architects. It is the first Catholic college for women in the United States to award the baccalaureate degree and is the product of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, pioneers in education. Its development parallels the growth of higher education for women in the United States through the 19th century to today.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

On April 17, 1696 Job Evans assigned to James Butler 225 acres "in the County of Baltimore," known as "Job's Addition." On April 18, 1696 James Butler received the patent for this tract "above the Flodd of Patapsco River." (1) The Hopkins 1870 map shows it in the ninth district, Baltimore County. The College of Notre Dame of Maryland stands on this property. It was "woodful" land when the School Sisters of Notre Dame bought the first 33 acres from David Perine and Joseph Reynolds on April 18, 1871. (2) The estates of William T. Walters, Enoch Pratt and A.S. Abell were nearby and old Saint Mary's Church was its neighbor. Abell owned Guilford and Perine, Homeland. In 1898 there was a Notre Dame station of the railroad (which in 1901 was owned by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad) in what is now Roland Park. The station is listed on the time table for April 1954, the last year the trains operated.

In 1873 the sisters bought an adjoining 6-2/3 acres from Lewis Turner (3) and another 22 and a fraction acres from the estate of Thomas Troxell, (4) bringing the total acreage to 62. They paid \$800 an acre for the first parcel and, the house chronicle records, \$1500 an acre for the second parcel because it had on it a spring of drinking water. There was a "mansion" on the third parcel and the total cost was \$45,000. (5) The land was a mile and a half from the city line, 350 feet above sea level and 250 feet above the tide water parts of Baltimore. On the property at the Stoney Run branch the sisters made an artificial lake, since filled in. Notre Dame Lane, cut through from York Road as a carriage approach to old Saint Mary's Church, now ends at the Notre Dame property boundary.

Of interest in the historical background of the property is the presence in the chain of title of the Orphans Home founded by Reverend James Dolan to care for the orphans of immigrants fleeing Ireland during the potato famine. (6) Father Dolan was the pastor of Saint Patrick's Church near the foot of Broadway where the immigrant vessels docked.

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Also of interest is the fact that Samuel Adams, the builder who "found" the property for the sisters, was an owner of Evergreen. Given the work of the construction of the first building he increased the cost from \$80,000 to \$150,000 while it was in progress. Arbitration proceedings followed through 1876. A. Leo Knott, noted lawyer and political figure, represented the sisters in the settlement. Mr. Knott's biography is in the Geneological and Memorial Encyclopedia mentioned for Malcolm on page 4 of Description above.

Architecturally

Architecturally the campus is significant for its nineteenth century designs and its later structures and renovations which preserve the original spirit while filling time's emerging needs. This is indicated in the Description section above. Architects of some of the buildings and some of their other designs are mentioned below.

Gibbons Hall, the first erected, is an example of Second Empire architecture and is the design of J. Crawford Nielson (aided by Sister M. Ildephonsa Wegman in the planning). Nielson designed many other important buildings, such as Latrobe House, the Greenmount Cemetery chapel, Calvert and Camden Stations and the Thomas Jencks-Gladding House. J. Rudolph Niernsee was his associate. The bells in the tower were cast by the McShane Bell Foundry in 1873 and in 1979 that company them after they had been silent for a few years. Gibbons Hall was known as the Administration Building before 1960 when it became a college classroom and office building.

The Annex to Gibbons was built in 1895 and functioned then, as it does now, as the living quarters of the religious faculty and staff. The chapel is there and a suite of rooms originally set aside for the use of James Cardinal Gibbons, the Archbishop of Baltimore, who frequently came to Notre Dame to rest and write. The house chronicle mentions two of the faculty who often assisted him. Francis E. Baldwin and Josia Pennington were the architects of the Annex. The old City College, Mount Royal Station and the Maryland Club also were designed by them. In keeping with the main building, the Annex is in excellent condition.

Mary Meletia Hall, built in 1910 and then called College Hall since it was the first separate building for college use, was designed by Thomas C. Kennedy. He was the architect also of Hutzler House, Calvert Hall College where the Catholic Center now stands on Cathedral Street, and Saint Paul Roman Catholic Church on Caroline Street.

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Economy Hall, built in 1901 by John Walters and designed by George Anchin, is one of the campus buildings remarkable for its adaptability over time. Originally a kitchen, laundry and bakery, it is now used for a student recreation center, sculpture laboratory, and quarters for the Cultural Arts Institute. The engine room, controlling heat, is in the rear ground floor section.

The adjacent garage was built in 1884 as a gas house. It replaced an open pit where machinery for the making and storing of gas for the plant was operated. Jesse Hutchinson was the contractor and the cost, including "four retorts and a new gasometer of sheet iron" was \$5000. Caroline House was probably erected with either Economy Hall or the gas house, since it adjoins both and served with Economy Hall as workmen's quarters and stable. It is now a residence for a few faculty sisters.

Fourier Library building became Fourier Hall when the Loyola/Notre Dame Library opened in 1971. It was renovated to provide quarters for a Continuing Education Center. Later, offices for the Week-end College and nursing education program were provided.

Educationally

The role of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland in the development of higher education, especially the higher education of women, gives it historic significance educationally.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame came to Baltimore from Munich, Germany, in 1847. At the invitation of Reverend John N. Neumann, Vice Provincial of the Redemptorist Congregation, they settled on Aisquith Street in an available Redemptorist house. (Father Neumann was placed in the canon of saints by the Catholic Church in 1977). The same year they opened three parochial, elementary schools in Baltimore-- Saint James, Saint Alphonsus, Saint Michael; and in the years that followed many others in Maryland and other states. St. Mary's in Annapolis was staffed in 1867 and the "colored" school there taken over from public administration in 1880. By 1852 the sisters were conducting a private school on Aisquith Street and by 1863 had opened an academy in a new building there, the present Institute of Notre Dame. The Civil War curtailed enrollment at the academy but twenty day students and six boarders came and the numbers increased.

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

In 1870 the first thirty-three acres of the Charles Street Avenue property were purchased for the expansion of the Aisquith Street school. On September 22, 1873 the new campus opened, although news of a national calamity again threatened success: the night before, as the sisters were lighting up the hillside by testing all the gas lights at once, they heard of the money panic of 1873, of New York's Black Friday and of the closing of banks and stock exchanges. Despite lost fortunes, sixty-three students came and the school thrived.

Although intended as a part of the Aisquith Street Institute, the new school quickly became independent. Adding to its academic program it adopted the name Notre Dame of Maryland Collegiate Institute, offered a year of post-graduate studies and awarded the "degrees" of Mistress of English Literature, and of Liberal Arts, Major and Minor.

Some measure of its prestige may be judged by the account of the Commencement three years later. It was the Centennial Year of the United States. Miss Bessie Sharp, niece of President and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, was a student at the school and took the part of Patriotism in the play programmed, "Columbia's Fete." The President and Mrs. Grant and a number of distinguished guests came over on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad train for the occasion. Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley (nephew of Elizabeth Ann Seton the first canonized American saint; and a member of the White House Roosevelt families), Maryland's Governor John Lee Carroll, Baltimore's Mayor Frederick Claiborne Latrobe, Judge of the Circuit Court Robert Gilmore, and a number of Mrs. Grant's family were present.

At the dinner which preceded the Commencement Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland Dugan acted as hosts for the sisters who did not then attend social functions. The academic exercises took place in the "Commencement Hall"--still in use on the fourth floor of the first building. President Grant conferred the honors and an unnamed wit remarked that his conquest in crowning the young ladies vied with his conquest at Vicksburg. Two years later Bettie Dent, another niece of the Grants, came to the school as a "little Miss" and in 1901 two more of the Sharp family nieces were students in the academy. (7)

In 1892 the school exhibited student and faculty work at the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Campus photographs included were the work of Reverend John J. Griffin, founder of the chemistry department. His glass slides and camera are extant. The Catholic Educational Exhibit committee of the Fair awarded the school a certificate of merit for the work.

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College of Notre Dame of Maryland
Baltimore City

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

Sister Mary Meletia Foley had come to the campus with the first faculty and in 1877 succeeded Sister Ildephonsa as Directress. The weakening of prejudice against the higher education of women had been dramatized by the opening of Vassar in 1861. In 1888 Goucher and in 1893 Hood opened in Maryland. Notre Dame's curriculum had been developing toward a full college program under Sister Meletia's leadership. In 1895 the College applied to the General Assembly of Maryland for an amendment to its 1864 charter, to authorize the awarding of baccalaureate and higher degrees. The authorization was given on April 2, 1896, signed by Lloyd Lowndes, Governor, William Cabell Bruce, President of the Senate, Sidney E. Mudd, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

On June 14, 1899 the College gave the bachelor degree to six graduates. It was the first time in the United States that a Catholic college for women had awarded the baccalaureate degree. James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, presided and Charles Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy (grandson of Betsy Patterson Bonaparte and grandnephew of Napoleon) gave the address. Mr. Bonaparte spoke of the values of liberal education and then said: "Here for the first time in America a Catholic college for the education of young ladies bestows the bachelor's degree." (8)

By 1905 four other Catholic colleges for women had followed Notre Dame's lead: St. Elizabeth's in Convent Station, New Jersey; Trinity College in Washington, D.C.; St. Joseph's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland; St. Angela's (later called New Rochelle) in New Rochelle, New York. (9)

The healthy evolution of faculty, students and program are signs of the contribution of the College to the historical educational growth of the nation.

The first faculty was composed of twenty-two sisters who were teachers and administrators, a lay woman for French and a lay man for Spanish. Native lay teachers for languages (other than German in which the sisters were fluent) continued and in 1876 a lay man for vocal music was added--Professor Lucien Odend'hal who remained on the faculty for many years. Professors from Catholic University and Johns Hopkins University are often on the part time faculty roster.

In 1925-26 the college faculty is more sharply differentiated from the teachers on the lower *levels*. There were seven School Sisters of Notre Dame, four priests,

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Baltimore City

CONTINUATION SHEET

Maryland

ITEM NUMBER

8

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

five lay women and four lay men, a total of twenty. In 1979-80 there were twenty-four sisters, one priest, twenty-three lay women and nine lay men on the full time faculty, a total of fifty-seven. There were fourteen part time members.

Student body characteristics are related to the characteristics of the times, e.g.: the stock market crash of 1929 and the depression of the thirties slowed without halting increases in enrollment; the growth of public education, the establishment of community colleges, created the competition of lower cost education; the college-age population explosion and decline expanded and then contracted enrollment; racial integration brought the first black student in 1951; interinstitutional cooperation put men on the campus through student exchanges; co-education established in men's colleges challenged enrollment in all women's colleges; increased leisure, the woman's liberation movement, the "senior citizen" population rise, created a market of older-than-usual students and to serve them two programs came into existence - Continuing Education and the Week-end College. This adult enrollment, mostly part time, is a new dimension on the campus. In the fall of 1978 the Registrar reported 544 full time students and 597 part time students, all but a few of the latter in one of the adult programs.

Typically, nineteenth century students were largely economically privileged young ladies, placed at Notre Dame for an education in the best cultural and intellectual tradition. They came from socially and professionally prominent families. Old Maryland names thread the college record: MacSherry, Shriver, Dugan, Cooper, Ritchie, Bokel, Albert, Gilmor, Van Bibber, Cromwell, Worthington, Evans, Gibson, Carroll, Jenkins, Edelen, Neal, among them. Most were residents, even when they had Baltimore homes. The house chronicle notes that on October 9, 1880 the Baltimore pupils went home for the city's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The two graduates of 1889 are examples of the families from which the students came:

Martha Cunningham was the daughter of Albert B. Cunningham, managing editor of the Baltimore Morning Herald. Henry L. Mencken reminisced about him in his book Newspaper Days. Her grandfather had been a member of the U.S. House of Representatives

Dolores Arosemena was one of a line of students from distinguished Panama families. On November 29, 1903 the three commissioners from Panama--Pablo Arosemena, Frederick Boyd and Manuel Amador--in this country to confer with President Theodore Roosevelt about negotiations for the canal treaty, paid a visit to the school because of their close relationship with present and past students. (10)

As city growth made the campus more accessible, more *middle class came*, as financial help programs evolved students from more varied economic backgrounds came. In 1979-80 65% of the students received some *form of* financial aid.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #13.

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Baltimore City

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(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

The geographical distribution of students has this interesting constant: until the late nineteen seventies regardless of numbers the percentage of students from Maryland in each year was about fifty percent. Here are sample years:

*	1875-6,	125	students	of	whom	48%	from	Md.,	12%	D.C.,	33%	16	other	states,	7%	foreign
**	1925-6,	117	"	"	"	48%	"	"	"	"	52%	21	"	"	"	"
	1970-71,	617	"	"	"	51%	"	"	2%	"	45%	21	"	"	2%	"

*All levels; ** college only

Early catalogues describe the program as one in which "letters, history, mathematics, science and philosophy are the fundamentals." It is intended "to impart a training which affects the life of woman in all her aspects." (11) One aspect of the life of this advancing nineteenth century woman was a career outside of the home. Teaching was an early possibility and by 1895 the liberal arts preparation included a formal teacher education course. Today's options, in a measure suitable to an undergraduate college, include preparation for careers in business and in most of the professions. The following instances illustrate the point.

The Library of Congress is processing papers of Frances Benjamin Johnston, graduate of 1882, nineteenth century photographer of note. For her work on Colonial Southern Architecture under a Carnegie grant she was awarded honorary membership in the American Institute of Architects in 1945. The 1974 book by Daniel and Smock, A Talent for Detail, is her photographic biography.

Elizabeth Hoisington, graduate of 1940, retired as a General from the U.S. Army in 1970. She had been Director of WAC, the Women's Army Corps. In World War II she moved with her detachment into Paris five days after the liberation of that city.

In Maryland: A History 1632-1974, published by the Maryland Historical Society in 1974, Chapter IX, "Maryland Between the Wars" was written by Dr. Dorothy M. Brown, graduate of the class of 1954. Dr. Brown is Associate Professor of History at Georgetown University and Coordinator of Academic Programs in the office of the Vice President there.

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Baltimore City

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 14

(SIGNIFICANCE, continued)

In 1899 Sister Meletia applied to the Catholic University of America, then undergoing controversial developments which would permit the enrollment of women, for "the same measure of recognition accorded to Colleges for men that have fulfilled such conditions as are prescribed for affiliation." Her letter states that "in 1895 we rearranged and added to the Curriculum of Studies then pursued in our Collegiate Institute of Notre Dame of Maryland. This was done in an effort to place our Institution on an equal plane of efficiency with the best Catholic Colleges for men, and inferior to none of the existing Colleges for women." (12) The affiliation was granted. The University had been established by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore over which James Cardinal Gibbons presided, in 1884.

Sister Meletia is called "Pioneer Catholic Educator" in the Maryland Bicentennial Commission publication, Notable Maryland Women. (Dr. Elizabeth Morrissy, Economist, member of the faculty 1920-64; and Dr. Mildred Otenasek, Professor Politician, graduate of 1936 and member of the faculty 1964-79, are also the subjects of articles in this book). The summer 1977 issue of the Annapolis publication Broad Neck Hundred devoted to "Women in Maryland History," reprinted the article on Sister Meletia.

As accrediting agencies developed, the college was placed on their lists. In 1902 the University of New York gave approval which admitted graduates of the "academic department" to the Teachers College, and degressed graduates to the University. In 1904 the National Catholic Educational Association gave approval. The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland began its procedures in 1921. Notre Dame applied but was advised to hold its application until enrollment increased. In 1924-25 the college had a registration of a hundred and one, re-applied and was accredited. It has been on the accredited list ever since.

Brief quotations from the report of the evaluation visitors of 1980 are typical of that of each previous evaluation: "The College presents a program of high quality in the liberal arts within a setting of physical plant and grounds that is attractive, spacious and well maintained and provides a valuable combination of privacy for reflection and proximity to urban variety." "The team concurs with the judgment of all the constituencies at Notre Dame that the College indeed is a 'special place' and that its role in higher education deserves the best efforts of the community."

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College of Notre Dame of Maryland
Baltimore City
Maryland

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The sources mentioned in the Footnotes above. The Chronicle of Notre Dame
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The newspaper files and the biography files of the Enoch Pratt Library,
The Land Records Offices of Baltimore City, Baltimore County and the
Annapolis Hall of Records, Evergreen House Notes, The Peabody Library
early directories and maps yielded some of the data.

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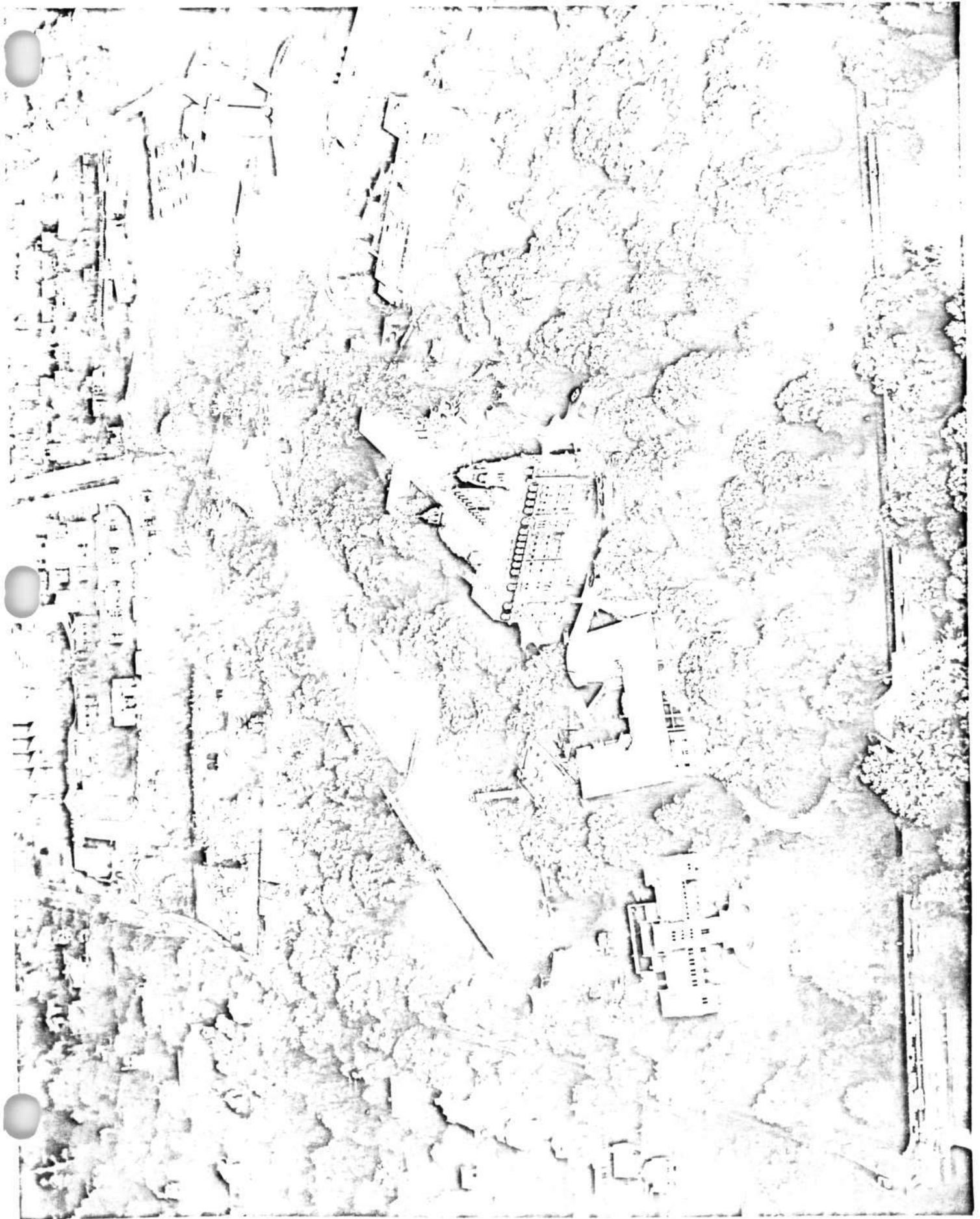
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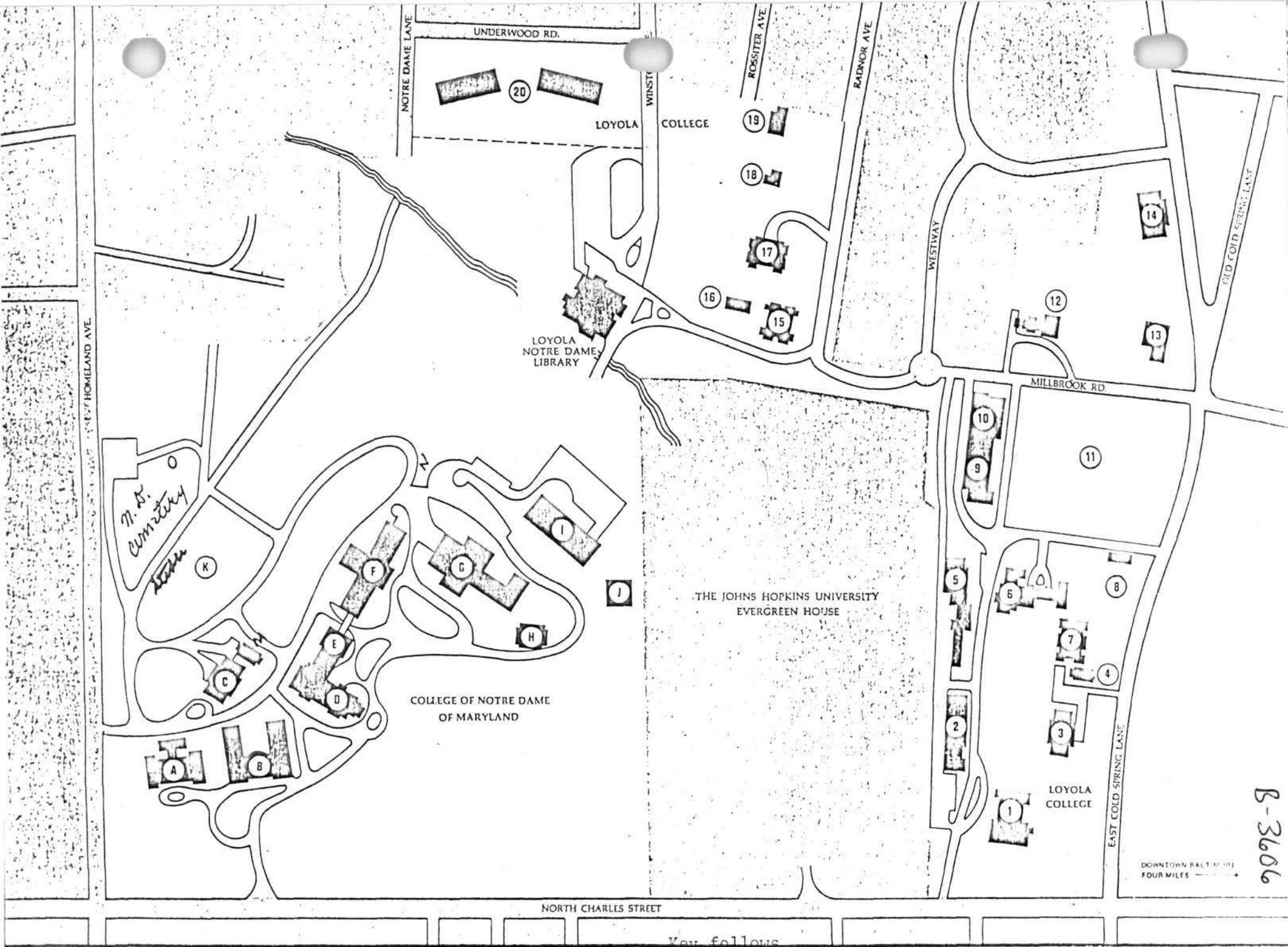
College of Notre Dame of Maryland
Baltimore City

CONTINUATION SHEET Maryland ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 16

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

BEGINNING at the southeast corner of Charles Street and Homeland Avenue; thence, southernly 750' to the dividing line between the College of Notre Dame and the Evergreen property; thence, easternly 651' 1-7/8" to the western boundary line of the Loyola/Notre Dame Library property (700 Winston Avenue); thence, northernly 325' to the northern boundary line of the library grounds; thence, easternly 632' 11 1/2" to the dividing line between the College of Notre Dame and Loyola College; thence, northernly 296' 8" to Notre Dame Lane; thence, binding westernly on Notre Dame Lane to the western end of the street; thence, northernly 81' 4 1/2" to the dividing line between the College of Notre Dame and properties on Homeland Avenue; thence, binding in an irregular manner on said property lines to intersect Homeland Avenue; thence, westernly on Homeland Avenue 1,413' 2" to the place of beginning.

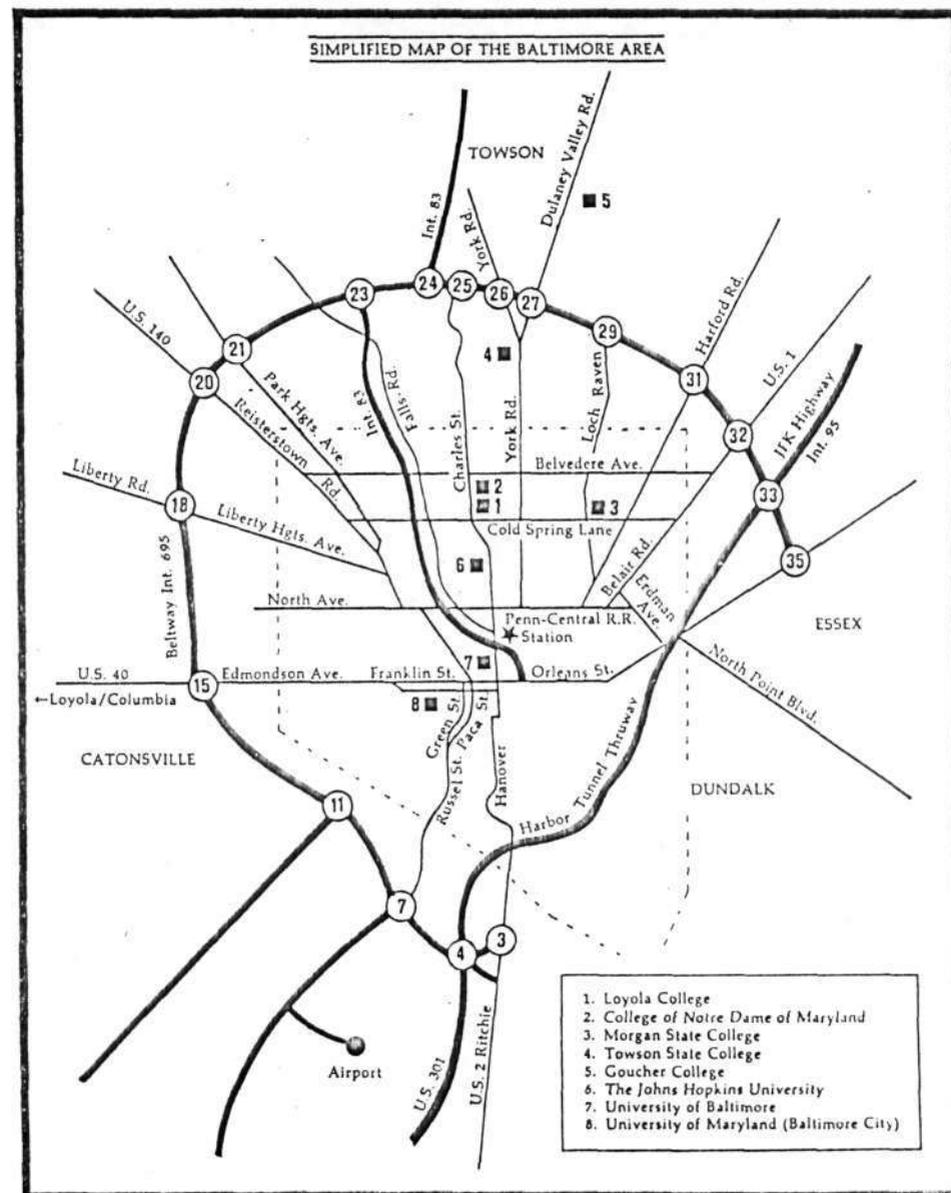




Key follows

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND

- A. Fourier Library — Little Theater, Fourier Gallery. Classrooms, offices and depts. of: English, Art, Classical & Modern Foreign Languages and Drama
- B. Mary Meletia Hall — Residence Hall, Sculpture Lab, Language Lab, Offices of: Student Association and Community Service
- C. Economy Hall — Student Center; Purchasing, Storage, Laundry and Power Plant
- D. Gibbons Hall — Reception Desk, Administrative Offices of: President, Academic Dean, Treasurer, Admissions, Registrar, Asst. to President, Dean of Students, Student Personnel, Chaplain, Development, Public Relations, Alumnae, Plant and Personnel; Classrooms, Offices and depts. of: Economics, Political Science, Education, History, Religious Studies, Philosophy, Sociology, Social Welfare, Interdisciplinary Studies; Triangle Bookshop; Picwood Room
- E. SSND Residence
- F. Le Clerc Hall — Auditorium, Music Dept., Physical Education Dept., Gymnasium, Swimming Pool and Bowling Alley
- G. Doyle Hall — Residence Hall, Dining Hall and Student Lounges
- H. Montrose — SSND Residence
- I. Knott Science Center — Classrooms, Laboratories, Research Labs & Offices of: Biology, Chemistry, Photography, Psychology, Physics and Mathematics; K. Price Bryan Planetarium; Science Theater
- J. Engineer's Residence
- K. Athletic Field and Tennis Courts . Stable
- L. Loyola/Notre Dame Library
- M. SSND Residence, Caroline House. Former Gas House
- N. Chauffeur's Residence
- O. NDM Cemetery

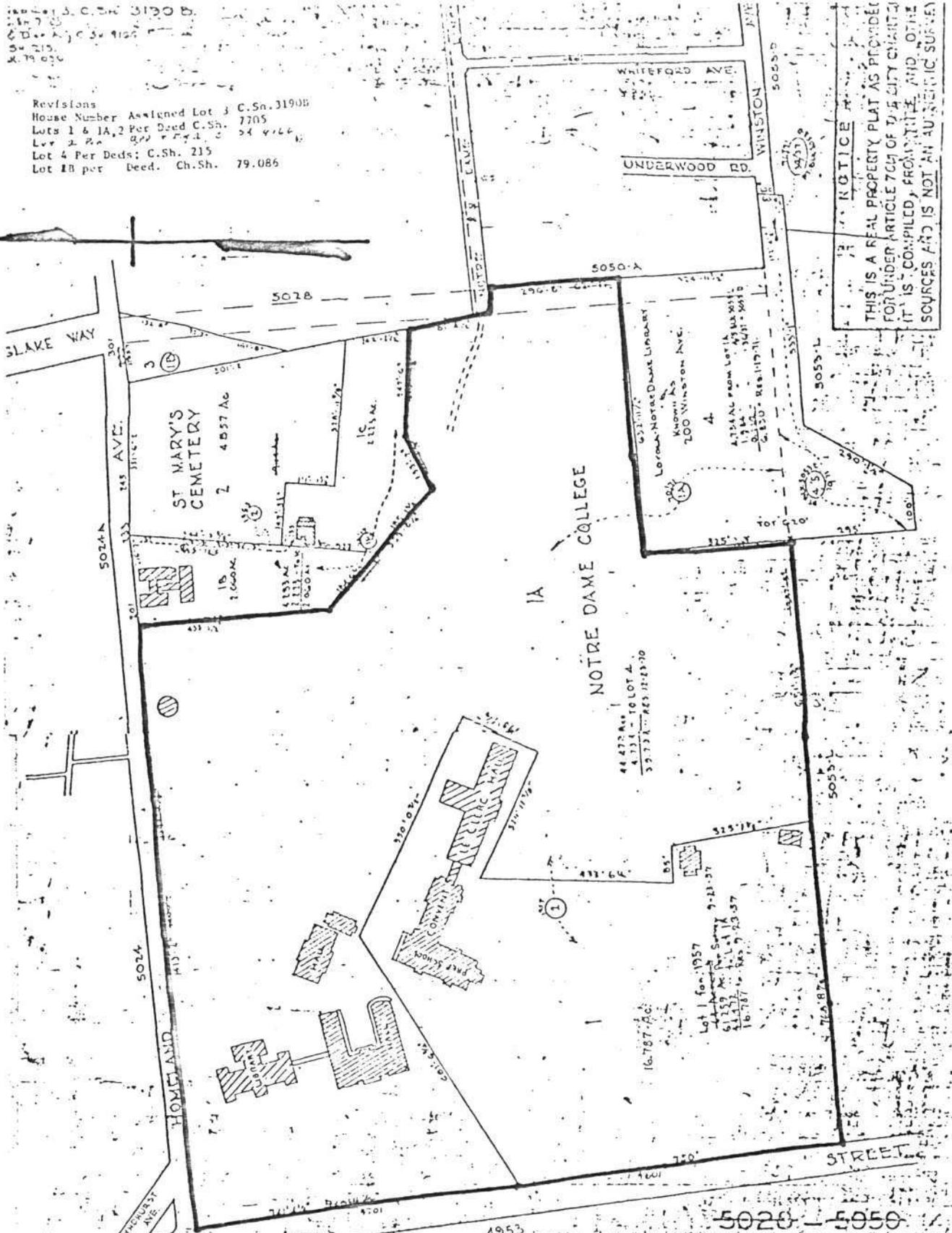
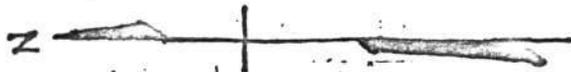


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Revisions
House Number Assigned Lot 3 C. Sh. 3190B
Lots 1 & 1A, 2 Per Deed C. Sh. 7705
Lot 4 Per Deeds: C. Sh. 215
Lot 1B per Deed. Ch. Sh. 79.086

B-3606

070



NOTICE
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FOR UNDER ARTICLE 70A OF THE CITY CHARTER.
IT IS COMPILED FROM TITLE AND OTHER
SOURCES AND IS NOT AN AUTHENTIC SOURCE

Denotes lots - B.M. 22 - FOR 1933

NOTE - Block 27-12-2136 For 1914
NOTE - Block 27-12-5028A For 1916

5028 - 5050
CITY OF BALTIMORE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BUREAU OF PLANS & SURVEYS
WARD 12 SECTION 00
DATE 1932

(NW QUARTER)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

B-3606

BAYNESVILLE 1.9 MI

76°37'30"
39°22'30"

361000m E

TOWSON 1.7 MI

362

363

35'



4357

4356

4355

4354

1.4 MI

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College of Notre Dame of Maryland
4701 North Charles Street
Baltimore East, 1933, PR 1966, 1974

FILM 5063

KODAK SAFETY FILM 5063

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KODAK SAFETY FILM 5063



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M 5063

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A

KODAK SAFETY FILM 5063



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KODAK SAFETY FILM 5063



7A →8 →8A →9 →9A →10 →10A →11 →11A →12 →12A →13 →

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→1A →2 →2A →3 →3A →4 →4A →5 →5A →6 →6A →7 →

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Fourier
Hall

Mary Meletra
Hall

Gibbons
Hall

B-3606
COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND
George Andrew 9 Jan 1980

Montrise
Mansion